present knowledge of the case, it would seem that there is considerable encouragement for any village or city within the productive area to drill wells, expecting to obtain gas in sufficient quantity to be of great importance for domestic purposes."

'A preliminary catalogue of the Invertebrate Paleontology of the Carboniferous of Kansas,' by Mr. Bennett, based on university and survey collections, with additions from the reports of Beede and Prosser, finishes the text.

The large number of sections, 'all drawn to an exact scale,' add greatly to the clearness of the presentation of the subject. The physiographic features are well illustrated by a number of half-tones, and the final plate is a preliminary geologic map of Kansas.

Finally, it might be mentioned, that the publication of these investigations, which were conducted almost entirely by Prof. Haworth and students of the university, indicates very clearly the advanced nature of the instruction given by the Geological Department of the University of Kansas.

CHARLES S. PROSSER.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE NEUROLOGY, VOL. VI., NO. 2, JUNE, 1896.

The Comparative Anatomy of the Insula: By TRACY EARL CLARK. The importance of the insular region in the human brain, and in particular its supposed relation to the speech centers, have led to a thorough investigation of the morphological relations of this area in all groups of the mammals. The insula is present in the Primates, Carnivora, Proboscidia, Ungulata and Cetacea, though with great variation in size and fissuration. The insula and the claustrum may be considered as parts of the same cortical area; the claustrum may be present without the insula; both may be present or both may be absent. The primitive insula, if such exists, is a somewhat elevated area of greater or less size surrounded by a circuminsular fissure and located in the Sylvian fossa or in the fissure, if the fissure is continuous with the rhinal. The paper is illustrated by five plates.

Review of the Golgi Method: By OLIVER S. STRONG. In this paper Dr. Strong undertakes a critical review from the technical side of the method of Golgi and its subsequent modifications. The writer speaks with authority born of long and successful experience with the method. The 28 pages which constitute this instalment of the paper are devoted chiefly to a full translation of the technological portions of Golgi's original memoir.

Two author's abstracts by Prof. B. G. Wilder: *The Dorsal Sack, the Aulix and the Diencephalic Flexure* and *The Ectal Relations of the Right and Left Parietal and Paroccipital Fissures*, a brief editorial on the recent action of the American Neurological Association concerning Anatomical Nomenclature and the usual book reviews complete the number.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 16, 1896.

THE following papers were presented for publication: 'On a collection of fishes obtained in Swatow, China, by Miss Adele M. Fielde,' by Cloudesley Rutter. 'On a collection of fishes made by the Rev. Jos. Seed Roberts, in Kingston, Jamaica,' by David Starr Jordan and Cloudesley Rutter.

Prof. Edw. D. Cope continued his report on the vertebrate remains from the Port Kennedy Bone Fissure. Among the Mustellidæ were five new species of the genera *Lutra*, *Mephitis*, *Osmotherium* and *Putorius*. They were represented by at least forty individuals and were described and named. Remains of the largest known tortoise from this section of the country were described as belonging to a new species of *Clemmys*. *C. insculpta* was also represented, together with a new box tortoise belonging to the genus *Loxaspis*. A close ally of the black snake, genus *Zamænus*, was also described.

JUNE 23, 1896.

REV. H. C. MCCOOK, D. D., reported a series of observations of the California Trap-door Spider, *Cteniza Californica*, made by Dr. Davidson, who had been able to determine the time required for the construction of the burrow in confinement, and other matters connected with the life history of the animal. It